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HOW TO TEMPER THE TEMPERA- MENTS MEDICINALLY.

BY J. W. REDFIELD, M.D.

PART III.

Homœopathists ought not to debate long over the question whether there can be two principles of cure, contradictory to each other, the one homœopathic and the other allopathic. Physiologists might as well discuss the question whether there can be two principles of reproduction, the one that "like begets like," and the other the contrary. Homœopathy will never merge its name in another, unless in that of sympathy, a name more easily understood to mean *similar pathy*, and more readily conveying the idea of a dynamic or spiritual remedy for the dynamic or spiritual origin of disease—curing disease radically, laying the axe at the very root of the tree. The word allopathy is an absurdity: what is so called is in reality antipathy, and antipathy to disease is simply preventive, not curative. Were Homœopathists sympathists, the subtlety of their master's medical prescriptions, even his veritable infinitesimal doses, those which are addressed to the olfactories, nay, even his faith in Mesmerism, which the Mesmer of to-day calls "pathetism," would not seem extravagant; for sympathy is well known to exert its curative influences, even through the touch of tenderness and love, in forms more intangible than odors, in those of electricity, magnetism, nervous fluid, dynamic, functional, psychological, spiritual forces; and it is well known to be potential in the degree of its immateriality, though acting always through material media, and producing always material

results. If slightly combustible substances are rendered explosive by trituration and refinement, we may be sure that all sorts of substances, not excepting medicines, are by the same means rendered more active and powerful. Concussion, friction, solution, agitation, attrition, contrition, and reformation, are steps in the refining and etherializing process whereby the mechanical forces and structures are converted into the organic, and whereby the spiritual body is developed, and finally evolved, from the material; and in each stage of transubstantiation, the increase of force is proportioned to the grandeur of the result. Moreover, sympathy is well known to exert its influences very remarkably upon those organs to which the olfactory and gustatory senses are introductory, through the medium of the phrenic, spinal accessory and pneumo-gastric nerves. Generally, when a man sickens, he does not patiently lie down and expire, but turns his expirations into sighs for relief from sin and suffering, and, with a sigh of relief, merges them in aspirations after health and happiness, and is answered by an inspiration of the "breath of life," converting him from a mortal body into "a living soul."

In other words, the pathological conditions in man are cured by sympathy, and this sympathy is conspicuously exercised and manifested through the respiratory organs.

It has been partially shown in previous articles on our general subject, that the reproductive and healthy action of the temperaments, in relation to their source and center, is from within outward, and from above downward, in a way to produce a sort of elliptical circle of progression, somewhat like that of the earth in its four seasons around the sun. This circle of progression has been spoken of as beginning at what may be called the perihelion, *i. e.*, at the

encephalic or nervous temperament, and proceeding thence to the thoracic or sanguine, thence to the abdominal or alimentary, and thence to the tegumentary or lymphatic, which in a manner includes all the others, and thence back again to the nervous, in the very intimate relation between the face and brain. It has been shown, too, that the self-destructive and morbid action of the temperaments is retrograde, or predominantly inward and upward, and that a restoration of the predominantly outward and downward movement is necessary to the overcoming of disease and the restoration of health.

Now, inasmuch as the sympathetic action of the temperaments is the outward reaction and expression of their inward pathological movements and conditions, by which they are rendered conspicuously symptomatic and pathetically appealing, it is evident that the sympathetic action assists the reproductive in the restoration of the progressive or outward and downward movement of the temperaments, and thus assists in their restoration to the temperate condition denominated good health. If the interior sympathetic or curative action is thus helpful to the corresponsive or reproductive, then the benevolent sympathy of friends, that which calls out the selfish sympathy within, and which enters into, and commingles, and bursts forth with it, is also helpful to the parent force, in very much the same way and for the accomplishment of the very same object. In like manner, but still more perfectly, the physician, the representative not only of sympathy but of the artistic skill by which impairment and destruction are to be made the means of improvement and perfection, assists the restorative and reproductive power in the patient, and therein assists Nature, the personification of reproductiveness and of those progressive and unfolding designs which it is the duty of the physician to discover and fulfil.

The Organon strongly opposes 'self-helping Nature's curative efforts,' and all attempts on the part of the physician to imitate them, or to help them in any way, apparently for no other reason than jealous opposition to the Old School of medicine, unless we recognize the truth of the reason assigned, namely, that "as everything that simple nature performs to relieve herself in acute, and more particularly in chronic diseases, is highly imperfect, and is actually

favor the kind of metastasis that leads to deeper and more dangerous forms of disease, and finally to death, instead of favoring, as we fain would, the kind that leads to more superficial and removable forms of disease, and finally to good health. He who really takes Nature for his exemplar in the cure of disease relieves the sick of their morbid, mental and physical affections in very much the same way in which a comparatively healthy organ relieves a similar diseased one of the curative functions for which it is rendered incompetent. He does so, also, in very much the same way in which the great Physician of soul and body relieves the sick members of the body of Humanity, when, in compliance with His invitation, they "cast their care on Him." In other words, every true physician relieves his patient more or less vicariously, by sympathetically sharing their afflictions, "bearing their griefs and carrying their sorrows," suffering with them the chastisement due to their violations of Nature's laws, so that it may be said with some degree of truthfulness, that "by his stripes they are healed."

It may be asked, how a higher and more interior temperament can sympathize vicariously with a lower and more external, in such a way that the successive metastases shall be downwards and outwards, or progressive, and thus in the direction of the removal of disease from the system, instead of the reverse. The answer is, that the highest and most interior temperament, the facial or lymphatic, is so in the corresponsive and reproductive, or more vital and essential part of it, and is the lowest and most exterior temperament in the pathological and destructive, or less vital and essential part of it, and that the relation is similar between superior and inferior in those temperaments which are intermediate between the highest and lowest parts, or between the innermost and outermost parts, of the temperament highest and most interior in that which is essential to it. The explanation cannot be rendered entirely clear until we come to the natural division of the four temperaments into what we call the twelve qualities, in which it will be seen that each temperament is composed of three qualities, two of which, an effluent and an affluent, a corresponsive and a sympathetic, or a reproductive and a destructive, combine to form the third or

central quality, that in which the temperament has its seat. Every temperament is in this way both superior and inferior, interior and exterior to the one next below and outside of it. The same principle gives both superiority and inferiority, and both internality and externality, to the mamma in relation to the ovipara, and to man in relation to all other animals. In the effluent and affluent parts of the temperaments, the more corresponsive and reproductive individuals are the more sympathetic and curative, or the more affluent in the large and generous sense of the word. It is thus that the most exalted and sacred of incarnate beings was able to sympathize with and deliver from disease and death the lowest of the low and the profane of the profane; and it is thus that the higher and more interior classes of society, from which alone can come the true physicians of soul and body, are able to cure the mental and temperamental vices of the degraded and outcast. The rule of the true master of the Homœopathic School of Medicine is, "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto; but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

The tendency of the temperaments to retrogression, and therewith to disease and death, is necessary to their progression, and therewith to their restoration and revival. Without the retrogressive force to be resisted and overcome, there could be no progressive force, and no progression. Without the continuous and disorganizing material forces to contend against, there could be no discreet and co-ordinating vital forces to reconstruct the living tissues. Without degeneration of these into defective growths and morbid poisons, in consequence of the partial prevalence of the chemical over the vital forces, there could be no curative force to assist in their separation and expulsion, and consequently no such pleasant thing as the recovery of health and happiness. Were not the vegetables and animals on which we live, as well as the corresponding structures of our bodies, prepared for higher forms of reproduction by reduction to a comparatively dead and homogeneous condition; and were not the lifeless elements, with the malarial and other poisons in them, more or less mingled with our aliments;

and were not all absorbed together into the circulating system, there could be no distinction and co-ordination constantly going on in a sort of homogeneous protoplasm within us, and deposition and institution of complex structures and functions, no secretion of nutritious and digestive fluids, no excretion of extraneous and effete substances, and no assistance to the separation and avoidance of these by medicines homogeneous with them when Nature requires such assistance.

Wherever the retrogressive and destructive *disease itself*, it may readily be conceived that the efforts of art laboring to assist this imperfection do still greater injury." (Organon, 3rd Am. Ed., p. 49.) Granting, nay, confirming the assertion, that such efforts are "*disease itself*," what are they, and what are imitations of them, but illustrations of the principle that similar evils cure similar, that like poison destroys like, that compassion extinguishes passion in the sense of suffering, and that this passion of disease remedies the evil passions in which it originates? In short, what are such efforts of Nature and the physician but successively mitigated exhibitions of the principle that "*evil cures itself*?" What is Homœopathy but sympathy, what is sympathy but milder pathology, and what is the radical cure of a pathological condition by sympathy but a cure of its pathogenic cause, or abnormal spiritual origin, by the last of its legitimate, though gradually bettered, pathetic offspring? The cure of spiritual evils by spiritual, or of dynamic evils by dynamic, including their subordinate physical manifestations, what is it but that comprehensive cure of similar by similar in which are included the applications of the principle more commonly recognized? Certainly the Homœopathist cannot be true to his theory of the spiritual origin and treatment of disease, in distinction from the physical theory of the allopathist, without pushing his imitation of Nature's curative efforts to the degree of thorough moral reform, *i. e.*, to the degree of purification, as well as of sympathetic self-abnegation and mergence in humanity, signified by the great Physician himself, when representing himself as "*the true vine*," and his Father as "*the husbandman*," he said to his disciples, "*Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.*"

Allopathy does not, though nominal allopathists may, imitate and assist Nature's curative efforts, or, what is the same thing, the self-destructive efforts of diseased action, and therefore it is not the derivative or purgatorial system of cure. On the contrary, Allopathy is opposition to those efforts; it is counteraction of disease in all its aspects, and therefore, so far as the morbid activities are reactive and expressive of themselves, it is the repellant or suppressive system of practice. The only proper counteraction of disease, except that which is offered by increase of the vital or reproductive powers, is that of reaction, and this can only be induced by increased *action*, and an action, whether normal or abnormal, can only be promoted by a cause similar to that which produced it. In the ordinary and true sense of the word, as related to medicine, counteraction is antipathy, i. e., an opposition to disease anticipatory of it and allied to prejudice, and such opposition is nothing more nor less than prevention. It prevents disease, wholly or in part, by increasing the vital or reproductive power over the pathological or destructive, through wholesome food and sanitary surroundings, so that whatever malignant and malarious poisons present themselves to the stomach and lungs for admission to the organism, are rejected, rather than absorbed. Counteraction of disease, or antipathy, also prevents disease by neutralizing alkaline poisons with acid, and acid with alkaline, not within the vessels and structures of the body, but near to and in contact with the mucous and perspiratory surfaces, by the arts of toxicology and disinfection, very much as it prevents disease by tempering with each other opposite condiments and the opposite kinds of food, in its more ordinary and important functions of tempering the temperaments dietically. In like manner, on the plane of the primary causes of disease, the vicious influences by which a man is surrounded have to be counteracted by virtuous influences within and around him; but when they have really entered his soul, and by force of habit, have become second nature, they can only be got rid of by their bitter fruits, penal sufferings, repentant sorrow, and the pitying sympathy of one, who, having shared in human infirmities can be touched with the feeling of them, and is more than willing to share with the sinner in his purgatorial suffer-

ings and repentings, and finally to help him in the bringing forth of fruits meet for repentance.

Homœopathy must needs assist Nature in her own way, or not at all, for "Nature is made better by no mean, but Nature makes that mean." Without disregarding the distinction between corresponsive reproductiveness and sympathetic destructiveness, or between Nature and the *vis medicatrix*, we may yet ascribe the latter to Nature, on the principle that it originates and is included therein as in its first and final cause. Allopathists are really homœopathic in their idea of a true system of cure being founded upon imitation of Nature's efforts to remove disease by expulsion and metastasis, Hahnemann, to the contrary notwithstanding, for these are her sympathetic efforts to relieve herself of the burthen of afflictions imposed upon her by her ungrateful and disobedient children. They are her efforts to overcome the predominance of the destructive and retrogressive forces of the temperaments by making them subservient to the rightful supremacy of reproductive and progressive forces, and thus to render the elliptical round of the temperaments less erratic, to restore the temperaments to temperance, to make them whole again. But perfect imitation of Nature's curative efforts requires us to consider that the most curative sympathy is the most gentle, and that to torture a vicarious organ in order to make it more curative is to convert a sympathetic function into a pathological, a physician into a patient, instead of the reverse. Moreover, it is necessary to understand that there are two kinds of metastasis, a progressive and a retrogressive. By not making this distinction we are liable to forces are subservient to the progressive and reproductive, the stronger the servants the stronger the masters. The most vital tissues are those most subject to chemical decomposition, because most formed by the vital forces in opposition to the chemical, as we see in the comparison of nerve and muscle with skin and bone; and the most destructible alimentary substances are those most digestible and convertible into living structures, as we see in the comparison of animal with vegetable food, and of vegetable with mineral. Life and death are thus nearly commensurate with each other, and so are health and disease, which are simply degrees of life and death approaching their extremes

But that partial death which is called disease is not recognized as such except when it gains the mastery over that degree of life which is called health, just as that termination of disease which is called death is not recognized as death except when it gains so complete a mastery over life as to extinguish it. Indeed, the partial death constantly going on in the organization—the expenditure of strength and structure by daily activity and labor, to give place to new strength and structure by daily rest and food—is nothing more nor less than painful disease so subservient to pleasant recovery as to be actually pleasurable, on the principle that “the labor we delight in physics pain.” In this case, too, happiness is of the kind that “cannot show itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness.” It is of that exquisitely chastened and refined character that comes to conscious health and strength by their sympathetic taking-on of conscious disease and suffering, for the sake of making them tributary to the general good, both in the constitution of the individual and in that of society. In this happy medium between the extremes of elation and depression and of the causes productive of them, the opposites are so intimately connected and inter-dependent as to make the complexity of the individuality charmingly perplexing. Shakespeare says of it in one of his admirable characters:

“Nobly he yokes

A smiling with the sigh; as if the sigh
Was that it was for not being such a smile;
The smile mocking the sigh, that it would fly
From so divine a temple, to commix
With winds that sailors rail at.”

Such a graceful blending of the corresponsive with the sympathetic is the primal intention of Nature and the final achievement of Art, for it involves the tempering of the temperaments to a condition of perfect temperance, and thus the attainment of perfect individuality. In the perfect individual, *i. e.*, in one who is truly “made whole,” disease and mortality are so subservient to health and immortality as to be included therein; and so also, for a like reason, sympathy and destruction are included in correspondence and reproduction, and retrogression and misery are included in progression and enjoyment. This makes man a microcosm indeed, a complex embodiment of both good and evil, of both the end and the

means to the end, with the mediate evil so subservient to the final good as to be included in it the sense of being a part thereof. For in the Macrocosm, in the Universe of Cause and effect, in that First and Final of which generic Man is the “image and likeness” and in which the Means is eternally included in and subservient to the end, there is no hatred, no folly, no discord, no disorder, no disease, no death, no misery, but all is love, wisdom, concord, order, reproduction and happiness.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

BY R. R. GREGG, M. D., BUFFALO.

In April, 1857, I was called to a lady, aged about thirty-years, who was suffering terribly from acute pleurisy, which had just been pronounced incurable by her physician. About two weeks previously, she was attacked with acute pains in the right side of her abdomen, just above and within the crest and point of the ilium, which, evidently, developed into acute inflammation of the peritoneum in that locality. Her physician, who was Eclectic, failing to control it, by other means, after two or three days treatment, made successive applications of mustard-paste over the part, which, in eighteen to twenty-four hours, greatly relieved, and soon after wholly controlled all further sufferings there, when the patient was attacked with severe acute pains in the right side of her chest. This, in turn, soon settled into violent pleurisy, which increased in severity until the case was given up, about a week after the incursion of the latter disease, and I was called. Upon examination I found the anterior surface of the lower half of two-thirds of the right lung adhered to the inner surface of the ribs, and many indications to justify an unfavorable prognosis.

The more violent of the symptoms yielded, however, in a reasonable time, to *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Phosphorus*, *Tartar Emetic*, etc., in succession, but the disease degenerated into the chronic form, and caused much suffering for six months, or more, before she recovered sufficiently to enable her to get out of doors. Two or three times, during this period, she suffered partial and even severe renewals of the acute inflammation, and every few months thereafter was brought down to her bed with it; the adhe-

sions were extended until almost the entire left lung became attached to the ribs, the whole right side of the chest suffered such collapse that it was scarcely more than half its former size. The disease then extended to the right pleura, with like attacks of it every few months, resulting in extensive adhesions there also, until after three years of more or less constant, and often great suffering, all of which might have been avoided but for the violation of natural law, she sank exhausted into her grave.

And this is what the local application of simple mustard-paste did for this poor woman, and what it will, and does do, with varying details, for multitudes of others, as may be seen, if the results are followed. The proper administration of *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, or *Bryonia*, according to specific indications, while the inflammation remained in the abdomen, would, no doubt, have speedily cured the disease there, thus cutting off, that is, avoided all that followed in the case, and allowed the patient to get up as well as before her attack.

I am now treating a lady who has had several very peculiar and hardly nameable attacks of disease of her throat and œsophagus, (similar to, but not properly inflammation) during the last few years. In the first of these, the most prominent of all the symptoms, she says, was a terrible heat of her breath in, or to, her throat, during the expirations, and attended by high fever. She describes it as having been almost like a searing flame passing outwardly through her throat, and as nearly unendurable. Her complaint of it was so great that her physician, who was Homœopathic, permitted her to hold ice in her mouth, to allay the excessive heat. A few hours of that method of affording relief, however, was all that was required to suppress it, and she was then immediately seized with violent symptoms of inflammation of the bowels, which soon greatly alarmed the patient, friends, and physician as well. For that, hot fomentations of smart-weed were applied to the abdomen, and the disease arrested there in about forty-eight hours, when it returned to her throat, and became as bad, or worse, than before. Much milder local means than the ice, as cooling drinks, etc., were then employed, and the patient finally convalesced slowly, but was left with one of the worst forms of dyspepsia, and most obstinate constipation, for many weeks. Since

that she has had several similar attacks, at intervals of one to two years, except that the heat of her breath has not been so great.

In the same neighborhood as the last case, a healthy and vigorous child, aged about two months, was recently attacked with the so-called canker of the mouth, or aphthæ, of infants, in a mild form. The nurse at once prepared a weak solution of *Borax*, and applied to the inner mouth several times a day. The mouth was readily healed by it, but the child, whose bowels had from its birth been perfectly healthy, commenced straining at stool, and this went rapidly on into one of the most obstinate attacks of dysenteric diarrhœa that I have attended in years. It required nearly a month's treatment to subdue it. Two or three of the mercurial preparations, *Nux Vomica*, *Arsenicum*, *Sulphur*, *Lycopodium*, *Rheum*, and other remedies apparently more or less indicated, failed to afford any but slight relief, when *Kali Bichromicum*, 200th, quickly put an end to all active symptoms of the bowels, and then the canker returned to the mouth, and was as in the first attack. There was then but little difficulty in curing that, with our remedies administered dry upon the tongue, in the usual manner.

It should be further stated in connection with this case, that while the disease was acting in the bowels the child had the loudest, most violent, and frequent belchings of gas from the stomach that I have ever heard, excepting in the worst cases of that kind that occur in adults; and frequent eructations apparently of great acidity, that would half strangle it. But all these symptoms disappeared with the improvement in the bowel disease, and return of the canker to the mouth.

And such is one of the most common of the hundreds of ways that the health and constitutions of our entire race are being constantly undermined, generation after generation, from infancy up, and by the medical profession far more than the laity, or, indeed, by all other agencies combined, until the wonder is that nearly all children, instead of half, as is now the fact, do not die before they reach the age of eight years. Such, indeed, would be the case, but for the fact, that Nature, as a whole, in any given direction, is stronger than all the forces of evil that can be brought to bear against her. As it is now, the native populations of

the cities die out, are wholly destroyed, in certain periods of time, through the suppression of disease and other evils, and the cities themselves would become extinct, but for being replenished from the healthier and hardier population of the country.

In the case given, if the canker had not been driven back to the mouth and there radically cured, but, instead, had been suppressed again in the bowels, and by possibility the child been spared for the time, we should have had a good subject for some one of the terrors of teething, as cholera infantum, dropsy of the brain, marasmus, etc.; or, if it survived these, then, in after life, a fit subject for dyspepsia, consumption, insanity, or some one of their kindred maladies. This is no exaggerated picture having for its foundation an over-excited imagination, but it is the *literal truth*, and happens in *hundreds and thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of cases*, and every community furnishes numerous examples of it.

Only last week the following case occurred. A woman, aged about sixty years, was attacked with diarrhœa, and a neighbor prepared a ginsling, and insisted upon the patient drinking it, which she did. The diarrhœa was arrested at once; but a violent pain soon seized her in the kidneys, which evidently became severely congested; the secretion of urine was almost wholly arrested for several days; the breath became very fetid; and when I succeeded in controlling the disease in the kidneys, it returned to the bowels; dysenteric symptoms arose, fecal discharges were covered with mucus and blood; and now the case has degenerated into the passage of considerable quantities of purulent matter with the mucus, and the patient is much exhausted. Last year, about this time, I prescribed for the same patient, for a very similar attack of diarrhœa, and entirely cured her with one prescription, she getting up and out in two or three days, as hearty and vigorous as ever. But now it must take weeks, and perhaps months, to place her back as well as before this last attack, if, indeed, that is ever done.

And this week the following case has come to my knowledge: A very healthy, strong lady, aged thirty, left off her flannels, from which she took cold and was attacked, but not at all violently, with rheumatism of the right wrist. Local treatment was resorted to, which drove the disease

almost at once to her heart, and sent the patient to her grave in four weeks. Thus perished a beautiful and lovely woman, admired by all who knew her—and *such* treatment is called *scientific medicine*! Heaven spare the name! It is MURDER, in all save the intent; and the wilful ignorance of Nature's methods thereby shown, is but little less criminal than a murderous intention. But what is worse still, such examples are what a great majority of our so-called Homœopathic physicians (who would have better teachings if our Homœopathic colleges were anything but a burlesque, in this respect, upon the name) appear to delight in imitating, and having it thereby understood by the public, that they are so much better qualified than others, for the protection and care of human life.

Similar ignorant sacrifices of valuable lives, by "regular" medicine, are constantly, that is, daily, being made in every community, and they furnish the facts and the principles, in other words, one of the most prominent grounds, upon which the American Institute of Homœopathy might, if it would, take a stand to expose such great wrongs, and soon show itself to the public as the leading progressive medical institution of our country and age—entirely outstripping its younger, but now successful rival, the American Medical Association, instead of following in the wake of the latter organization, as it now does, content in picking up and magnifying a few paltry crumbs dropped by them; and accepting papers made up in the main by novices, in stale copies from the books, and more stale comments thereon. By such a course the Institute is dying of senile gangrene, and will soon find none to mourn its loss except the clique who have used it for years as a "huge grindstone upon which to sharpen their own axes"; while Homœopathy, that is, every distinctive principle of it worth preserving, and even the *law* upon which it is founded, is left to perish, or worse, is being strangled in the house of its pretended friends!

FROM "MEMOIRES SUR LA GALVANO-CAUSTIQUE THERMIQUE," PAR LE DR. A. AMUSSAT, FILS—p. 55.

CASE 17. TRACHEOTOMY BY THE GALVANIC CAUTERY FOR THE REMOVAL OF A FOREIGN BODY FROM THE AIR PASSAGES.

(Translated by G. L. Freeman, A.M., M.D. Reported by Dr. Janbert, Jules F., aged 13 years, of good constitution, and never troubled with any serious complaint,

while playing with a companion, picked up and put into his mouth a pebble of the shape and size of an ordinary sugar-plum. His playmate making him laugh, he swallowed the stone, which became lodged in the air-passages. An attack of suffocation immediately followed; he was taken first to a druggist's, and then to his home, where a physician was called in, who prescribed an emetic. The suffocative symptoms continuing, the lad was taken for advice to the Hotel-Dieu, where, the foreign body not being discovered, he was thought to be laboring under bronchitis. As he persisted in his first account of the accident, his mother summoned Dr. Angouard, Jr., who at once perceived the necessity for an operation, and sent young F., to the Hospital St. Eugénie. Here, as at the Hotel Dieu, an external examination failed to reveal the presence of the offending substance, and the symptoms were attributed to bronchitis.

Dr. Angouard, having no reason to doubt the lad's truthfulness, and being convinced by the nature of the suffocative symptoms, (which ceased or recurred according to the movements of the patient, that there was a foreign body in the trachea, sent him to Dr. Amussat. The latter made a careful inspection, and passed a probing of large calibre into the œsophagus—then apprehending a mistake, he requested Dr. Fauvel to make a laryngoscopic examination. This shed no light upon the case; and, as one of the hospital physicians felt confident of effecting a cure, it was resolved to await the result of medical treatment.

When this course had been pursued for a month, the mother, seeing that the symptoms were unabated, and the patient's condition gradually growing worse, begged Dr. Amussat to pay him a visit. That gentleman complied, and was thus enabled to witness one of the suffocative paroxysms, which could only be accounted for by a change of position on the part of the foreign body, since, in the intervals, respiration was quite untroubled.

April 13th, in the morning, we went to young F.'s, in company with Dr. Angouard. The boy being propped up in bed by pillows, Dr. Amussat passed a curved needle, armed with a double thread of platina, through the central portion of the trachea, and brought it out again below the cricoid cartilage. The space included within the metallic circuit measured externally about

3½ centimetres. The platina being cut, and the needle withdrawn, one of the threads was brought to a red heat, by means of a surgical battery, and at once arrested a slight flow of blood from the two punctures. The other thread was kept in reserve, in case the first should happen to break. The tissues were divided in a few minutes, and without the slightest hemorrhage.

The trachea being laid open, Dr. Amussat introduced a pair of small curved forceps, and came in contact with the foreign body at the bifurcation. A paroxysm of suffocation directly ensued. The instrument was quickly withdrawn; and the pebble shot through the incision.

After this, the suffocative symptoms ceased entirely, but the irritation so long kept up had given rise to a general bronchitis; sonorous and sibilant mucous râles were audible over the whole upper portion of the lungs, and there was profuse purulent expectoration—added to which, the patient's condition was decidedly anæmic, as he had taken but little food since the occurrence of the accident.

April 14th, Diet of broth and soup—Draught of white oxide of antimony, with syrup of totu.

15th,—Profuse suppuration from the wound, which is kept covered with rice-flour cataplasms. Fly-blisters behind the right thoracic region.

18th, Both lungs improved; appetite craving; light diet; continue draught.

Later on, he was allowed to get up, and ordered invigorating nourishment.

May 21st. The pulmonary symptoms have disappeared, and the wound has healed.

In a short time, the boy had regained flesh, and was as well as ever.

The reader will have noticed that, in this case tracheotomy was not resorted to until more than a month after the accident, although no doubt can be entertained as to the propriety of an operation under such circumstances, whenever the foreign body is known to be insoluble, and incapable of making its way out through the parietes of the throat,—and especially when there is danger of suffocation. It should, however, be remembered, that before I saw the patient he had been examined by two distinguished physicians, who, despite his positive avowal, agreed in denying that any such cause of trouble existed. Rather than incur a possibly useless risk in the face of such opposition, I de-

terminated to postpone the operation, watching the case carefully meanwhile and holding myself in readiness to act as circumstances might require. Fortunately, the delay was unattended with serious results—although convalescence was somewhat protracted by the consequences of the irritation produced by the foreign body.

Tracheotomy by the galvanic cautery is more easily performed by observing two stages in the operation. In the first stage, the soft parts are divided down to the trachea; in the second, the tracheal rings are quickly cut through by raising the temperature of the wire, and giving it a to and fro motion.

In adults, owing to the greater rise of the blood-vessels, swelling of the parts, etc., it is sometimes expedient to press down the tissues upon the wire by means of a cylindrical rod. Rapid division of the tracheal rings is more safely effected by keeping a thread of platina in reserve.

"TUBERCULOUS SARCOCELE."—OPERATION FOR REMOVAL.

BY ALEX. M. CURTISS, M.D.

(House Surgeon, Homœop. Hospital, Wards Island, N. Y. City.)

Chas. M., aged 37 years, nativity U. S., occupation tinsmith. Entered the hospital May 24th, '78, presenting the following history:

About two years ago a gradual swelling of the right testicle was noticed which continued steadily to increase without causing any pain or inconvenience until just before it broke last February. At this time the pain and swelling were very great, but partial relief of both immediately followed the breaking of the tumor, and the discharge of from three to four ounces of pus; from which time to the present, the wound has remained opened, discharging continually, sometimes a thick, yellowish-creamy fluid, again, thin and milky, but always offensive. Pain is present only occasionally, and is of a sharp, tingling or pricking character, as of needles entering the part. The sensibility is diminished considerably, no pain being experienced on hard pressure, but merely a feeling that the organ is being handled. The testis is enlarged to about three times its normal size; is hard and smooth, except the epididymus, which is nodulated; the cord also, near the testis, is increased in size. The discharge issues

from six or seven fistulous openings through the scrotum below the testis, covering a space of about an inch square.

The patient, of a strumous diathesis, says he had several chaneroids at one time about six years ago, of which he now bears the scars, but disclaims ever having had a hard chancre.

His health has usually been good until within the past year, when it has been gradually failing, although he has been continually under treatment.

After carefully considering the points in diagnosis between cancer, syphilitic testis, sarcoma and tubercular testis, the last named was decided upon as the diagnosis of the case, and on the advice of the visiting surgeon, Dr. Wilder, extirpation was decided upon.

The most important step in the operation of castration is the treatment of the cord; the object being to prevent retraction within the inguinal canal and to guard against hæmorrhage, for which purpose various means have been advised by different authors; thus, Gross advises that the cord be first exposed, and after being grasped by an assistant, severed, and the bleeding vessels secured before the tumor is dissected out. Erichsen recommends the inclusion of the entire cord in a strong whip-cord ligature near the external ring; the cord is then allowed to retract and to slough at leisure. Helmuth advises the use of two acupressure pins about half an inch apart, placed just below the ring, and an India-rubber ring twisted around them, thus preventing any retraction or hæmorrhage.

May 29.—The patient was etherized, and with the assistance of Drs. Hoag, Swalm and Denison, also members of the house staff, the operation was performed as follows:

An acupressure-pin was introduced under the cord at about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the external ring, around which a strong piece of ligature silk was wound, tightly holding the cord. An incision was then commenced at about half an inch below the pin, extending down the course of the cord to the under surface of the scrotum; another, elliptical incision, including that portion of the scrotum riddled with sinuses, was made, joining the first above and below. The entire cord was then tied tightly, about an inch below the acupressure pin, cut, and the tumor quickly dissected out. The primary hæmorrhage was

very slight, being easily controlled by a few ligatures and by exposure to the air for a short time.

There was no retraction of the cord, being firmly held by the acu-pressure-pin, nor hæmorrhage from any of its arteries.

A pledget of oakum saturated with a solution of *Carbolic acid*, 1 part to 60 parts of water was placed in the lower part of the wound, while the lips of the upper part were brought together and secured by three sutures.

The patient was then put to bed and *Acon.*^{ix} administered hourly; the pulse was 100 beats per minute, and the temperature 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ degrees.

Three hours after the operation a secondary hæmorrhage set in induced by several severe attacks of coughing and vomiting. The hæmorrhage, partly arterial and partly venous, was controlled by the application of a few more ligatures and a free use of styptics, but not until the patient was considerably weakened by the loss of blood.

The sutures which united the upper part of the wound were removed, and the wound, being left entirely open, was dressed with oakum saturated with a mixture of olive oil 60 parts to *Carbolic acid* 1 part.

A diet of brandy and milk, gruels and an occasional beef-tea was ordered, *China off.*^{ix} given internally.

On the second day following the operation the acu-pressure-pin was removed without any retraction of the cord.

The sloughing was inconsiderable; the ligature on the cord separating on the eighth day.

Healthy granulations soon filled the wound, and the patient was discharged *cured* on July 14th.

VESICO-UTERO-VAGINAL FISTULA.

BY F. D. MAINE, M.D., WINDSOR LOCKS, CT.

Among quite a variety of unique cases, as it respects peculiarity and infrequency, one of rather superior interest to the others, and that too of recent date, presents itself to us for a brief consideration.

Mrs. A., 40 years of age, has been apparently in good health, and in reality so, but for a local affection, not simple nor compound only, but *complex*—rare indeed, if we take into consideration all the circumstances connected with the case.

Some two years since, the patient in question was confined, and after a difficult and protracted labor was delivered of a lifeless fœtus. Recovery from the effects of childbirth was slow, and indeed there has been no *complete* recovery, as the sequel will indicate.

I learned from the physician whose patient she was and is, that not long after delivery she complained of a dribbling of urine; and as it seemed to her, so it proved to be, that it escaped per vaginam. This fact attracted the attention of the doctor, who, ascertaining the condition of affairs, thought it wise she should go abroad for treatment.

After the lapse of a few months, she was pronounced cured. Becoming again pregnant, she miscarried at about three months and the details of the case were of such interest I was invited to share in a knowledge of the same. It was on the eighteenth of March last that I first saw the patient, and learned the above recorded facts.

The doctor related particularly what had recently transpired—viz., that, after many imperfect labor pains, the embryonic contents of the uterus were expelled—not, however, as would be expected, per vaginam, but by the *meatus urinarius*! This fact is almost incredible, considering the mass expelled—it being in magnitude equal to that of a full-sized embryo of twelve weeks development.

I speak of its expulsion. It was lodged in the urethral canal, near the external orifice, whence it was removed by the use of forceps.

Symptoms previous to this event, and before the mass entered the canal led to the introduction of the catheter, which to our surprise passed into the vagina. The patient being anesthetized, I thought to ascertain by means of the speculum the true condition of the fistula. I first discovered a prolapsed condition of the bladder—resting as it did upon the posterior walls of the vagina, just anterior to its uterine attachments.

By distending the walls of the vagina, and by raising slightly the *bas fond* of the vesica, I discovered an elongated and double fistula—in magnitude, the one nearly an inch, and the other in close proximity, about one-half inch, in diameter.

My impression is, that there is an attachment between the uterus and bladder at the point of the fistulous opening corresponding in situation

to the anterior and superior portion of the neck of the former and the "trigone vesica" of the latter. That the other aperture is the result of the severance of the urethral canal, is to me evident.

The "rationale" of the whole matter seems to me to be as follows, viz: As pressure takes the precedence as standing in a causative relation to "vesico-utero-vaginal fistula," and as there is the absence of other assignable causes, the labor being protracted—the unnatural escape of urine succeeding this event—points unmistakably, I think, to this as the foremost of causes.

Now, this mass was expelled, by the contractions of the uterus, *into the bladder*, and from the bladder through the second fistulous opening. That it should enter the urethral canal unaided, is a very novel circumstance.

I have reported this case because of its isolation in some respects from all others to which my attention has either in theory or practice been called.

Correspondence through the journals or with me personally, with reference to any case or cases analogous to this, will be thankfully received. The views of the profession as to the best method of treatment are also solicited.

The present condition of the patient is about as it was before the miscarriage.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPER ON MIASMATIC DISEASES.

PRESENTED TO STATE SOCIETY, BY
A. R. WRIGHT, M.D., BUFFALO.

First is an objection to the loose, improper manner in which the words *malarial* and *miasmatic* are used. Malarial, from its derivation should be applied only to those diseases which spread over an extensive area, as counties, states or continents, the disease germs floating or carried in the atmosphere causing *mal-aria*, bad air. *Miasm* being adopted from the Greek for poison, *Miasmatic* should be applied only to those diseases which are supposed to originate directly from a marsh poison or a similar local poison of the atmosphere. These diseases being endemic are limited to a circumscribed area, over which the poison settles. Among the diseases that might be included under this head, are, intermittent, remittent and autumnal fevers, dysentery as it appears in the jungles of India and near rice swamps, &c., &c. This

differential description would open up such a wide field for discussion, we come at once to the principal object of this paper, viz.: The evidence that miasmatic diseases are caused by a definite, specific poison, *an entity*, whether vegetable or mineral, we cannot in the light of existing research determine. We have evidence to prove 1st, that it is carried only a *short* distance, a few miles only. 2nd. The disease returns annually, as the season appears for the favorable development of the disease germ. 3rd. Wherever a great quantity of uncultivated earth is exposed to the sun, as in construction of R. R's, canals, &c., the disease germ is freed and does its work. 4th. A screen of foliage or a high line of buildings will arrest its progress.

Objections are made to the theory of miasmatic origin. 1st. That there are many localities where conditions are favorable and yet no miasmatic fever appears, and 2nd, that it appears on high ground not favorable to development of miasm. To the first we reply that as in the case so often quoted, of a marshy lake near city of Mexico, we have no proof of the existence in these exceptional localities of algae, fungi, or whatever the disease germs may be. And 2nd. According to all observation on the existence of miasm, it may appear on a high hill-side or mountain top, as the Catskills, wherever a depression or basin of rock is filled with wet clay.

CLINICAL USE OF PHOSPHORUS.

By JOHN HORNBY, M. D., POUGHKEEPSIE.

In the month of September 1877, I prescribed Phosphorus $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain in a capsule, which was given to a married lady nursing her first infant. Thirty-six hours after, administration of the drug the child was attacked with vomiting and purging in a violent manner, the stools being as thin as water, and having a very offensive smell, in which the odor of sulphur was very strong. The child continued to be very sick for about six hours, and then the symptoms gradually subsided.

On repeating the Phosphorus in the same dose of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain, to the mother in three days afterwards, the symptoms of vomiting and purging returned on the nursing infant, in thirty-six hours after the mother had taken the drug, and continued as they did on the first ad-

ministration of it, with the additional symptom of a strong odor of Phosphorus exuding from the body of the child and continuing to do for three days, and then disappearing.

In a few weeks afterwards the child from having been previously in a thin and delicate condition, grew rapidly fleshy and strong, and continues so at the present time.

From the above facts I am induced to suggest that provings be instituted of our remedies on infants through the medium of nursing mothers, or wet nurses, which would no doubt contribute valuable facts, and enhance very materially our *Materia Medica* for the treatment of infants diseases.

A RETROSPECT OF MATERIA MEDICA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1877.*

BY MARY E. BOND, M. D.

(Lecturer on Mat. Med. at the N. Y. Med. College and Hospital for Women.)

PART IV.

Dr. W. E. Forrest, resident physician of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, in a letter to the Medical Record, relates cases of severe cinchism relieved entirely by this acid. Edward Woakes, M.D., surgeon to the Throat Hospital, London, wrote as follows to the British Medical Journal "This drug having established its claim to antagonize the ear symptoms occasioned by large doses of quinine, there appears to be but one step between this fact and the inference that it should be equally efficacious in analogous states of the ear arising from other causes." Upon this supposition, he tested *Hydrobromic Acid* in several cases of tinnitus aurium, dependent upon congested labyrinthine circulation, the noises having a pulsating or "knocking" character. "The existence of vertigo," he remarks, "will rather confirm the indication for the exhibition of the acid." This recital of cases may be found in the Medical Brief, for Oct., 1877. Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, in the British Medical Journal, recommends *Hydrobromic Acid* in general nervousness, and in all hysterical conditions connected with ovarian excitement. He suggests that it may replace the *Bromide of Potassium* in many instances, and declares that it is excellent for coughs.

In making up the foregoing list, I must con-

*Read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.

fess that I have not included every new discovery that I have met with in the journals of the past year, and doubtless many have escaped my observation; but often articles are introduced as specifics which further tests do not sustain, and which, like flying meteors, fade from sight as rapidly as they appear. This has been the fate of *Cundurango* as a specific for cancer, and *Exanthium spinosum*, the latter highly lauded by its author, Dr. Grzymala of Brazil, as an infallible protection against hydrophobia, but proved utterly useless by some experiments upon dogs at the school of Alfort, France. (See new remedies, page 141, vol. 1877.) The remedies which I have already noticed, give good promise of holding their favor in the eyes of those who have tried them, and hoping I shall not be called to show that none of them were known previous to 1877, I will pass on to the consideration of the second class, comprising those remedies which are not yet too old to be called new, and the more recent therapeutical application of old remedies.

1.

Allium Cepa, one of our garden plants, has developed upon its root a bulb, commonly known as the onion, which has long been believed to possess diuretic properties, but it has not been generally accorded that high esteem with which Dr. G. W. Balfour regards it. In the Edinburgh Medical Journal, he recommends raw onion, *g. s.*, or *Ad libitum*, as a diuretic in cases of œdema from Bright's disease and cardiac lesions, and he affirms that it may be more efficient than many of the powerful drugs ordinarily employed for such purposes.

2.

Ammonia is, according to the experience of an individual writing to the Druggists' Circular, an excellent remedy, used both locally and internally, for poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*. It relieved the burning, itching, and swelling. Another alkali which has received notice for the same purpose is the *Bicarbonate of Soda*, (Braithwaite's Retrospect, vol. 1, 1877,) and still another suggestion for local use is a combination of *Soda Sulphite* two drachms, with *Chloral Hydrate* one drachm, in a pint of water, (Medical Brief, Oct., 1877.) These three remedies, together with *Grindelia Robusta*, which, as we learn from a letter by James S. Steele, of San Francisco, to the Scientific American, gives "surprising relief in the most obstinate cases," by simply covering the parts with cloths dipped in the diluted fluid extract, ought to enable us to do wonderful things during the coming summer.

The Homœopathic Times.

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Of Medicine, Surgery and the Collateral Sciences.

Editors:

EGBERT GUERNSEY, M.D. ALFRED K. HILLS, M.D.
J. B. GILBERT, M.D.

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"A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the ONLY ACKNOWLEDGED RIGHT of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession."—Code of Medical Ethics, Amer. Med. Ass., Art. IV., Sec. 1.

A NATIONAL HEALTH BUREAU.

A very strong effort will be made at the next Congress to carry through the following bill, or something closely resembling it, for a National Health Bureau.

"I. That the Board shall be constituted of one medical officer from each of the following medical departments, viz.: The Medical Department of the Army; the Medical Department of the Navy, and the Marine Hospital Service, and of two physicians from civil life, selected on account of their knowledge in matters pertaining to public health. That the medical officers of the Government services for this Board shall be detailed by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury respectively; and that the three officers so designated shall select and recommend to the President for appointment the other two members of the Board.

"II. That the Board so constituted, shall be known as the United States Public Health Board, and that its duties shall be to obtain information upon all matters affecting the public health, to consult with the Superintendent of the census with regard to the disease and mortality statistics to be collected and prepared under his direction; to advise the several departments of the Government, the executives of the several states, and the commissioners of the District of Colum-

bia, on all questions submitted by them, or whenever, in the opinion of the Board, such advice may tend to the preservation and improvement of the public health. To establish a standard of the qualification which should be possessed by a municipal health officer, to examine those who may themselves apply for examination as to their fitness for such a position, and to furnish suitable formed certificates to those found to be properly qualified."

It will be seen that this scheme hands over the sanitary affairs of the nation, so far as legislative action is concerned, into the hands of a partisan Board of medical men, with almost unlimited power. Perhaps there is no limit to credulity, but we should be very sorry to think that any sane mind could for a moment suppose that a bill so one-sided, thoroughly partisan and unjust as the one above, could ever be made a law by the Congress of the United States.

We need a National Board of Health, but one above partisanship—working solely in the interest of science and humanity.

Our preferences would be for a board of five known scientists, standing so high and of such known ability and integrity that no clique or school would attempt to control them. Let the entire board be nominated by the President, or should it be deemed preferable, let three be nominated by the President and one by the *American Medical Association*, and one by the *American Institute of Homœopathy*. In either case we should be likely to have a non-partisan board of which the nation and the scientific world might be proud. We hope before the meeting of Congress the matter will be thoroughly discussed by the medical press, and a law enacted, framed in wisdom and justice.

OFFICIAL REGULATION OF HOUSE DRAINAGE.

A system of drainage and ventilation based upon the most recent scientific investigations, introduced into all our houses, would, it is safe to say, prevent at least one half the diseases,

fatal and otherwise, which now desolate the community. This should not be left to individual whims, in which there is often an immense amount of careless neglect and culpable ignorance, but should be regulated and enforced by legal enactment. *The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer*, a journal which is doing noble service for health, presents the matter in such a clear and forcible light, that we copy below, a portion of its October editorial upon this subject.

"The arrangement of house drains has mostly been considered as interesting no one but the occupants of the houses themselves, but in modern city life, it is nearly impossible to isolate a family so that their sanitary condition can be said to be of no public importance. Diseases originate we hardly know how, but we do know that they are propagated most rapidly where they find appropriate fields, and after once taking possession of a city, as now the case in New Orleans and Memphis, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, with only very general lines of distinction. Moreover, the ignorance of the average house-holder as to the proper methods for arranging the manifold details of drainage in a modern house is another good reason why the public authorities should devise and enforce certain rules and conditions, which experts have agreed upon as necessary for the health of the inmates of the house, and more remotely for the health of the whole community.

It will, of course, be objected that the inspection of private dwellings by public officers is odious and likely to be opposed by the best of people. We have inherited from our ancestors that love of privacy and independence in our domestic life which has been long recognized as a right by common law in England. That right which is so jealously guarded, however, must always be held by a civilized people as subservient to the rights of the whole community. That is to say, no man has a right to do,

even in the privacy of his own house, what would imperil the welfare of his neighbors. This principle is already recognized in the abatement of nuisances by public authorities, when arising from obnoxious trades or manufactories. It therefore seems only consistent to extend this sort of supervision to the construction of the dwellings themselves, when the details of such construction are known to have such an undoubted influence upon the public welfare."

YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION.

Dr. Woodworth, the efficient Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has organized a commission to gather and record all important facts relating to the commencement and spread of the present epidemic of Yellow Fever. The commission will report to the American Public Health Association at the meeting in Richmond, Nov. 19th, and will be the principal topic of discussion at that session. An opportunity is given, through this Association, to all who wish to advise in reference to the work in hand. The study of the treatment of the disease will form no part of the labors of the commission, but will be properly left to medical journals and medical reports.

Report of a visit to the meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, held at the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown—by H. N. Guernsey, M. D., and read before the State Homœopathic Medical Society, of Pennsylvania, Sept, 25th, 1878.

New York, the great Empire State, has Semi-Annual meetings of her Homœopathic Medical Society, why should not Pennsylvania, the great Keystone and Keynote State, as well?

Tuesday morning, Sept, 17th, nine o'clock in the morning, found me seated in a capacious car, chartered for the occasion, and filled with physicians from the vicinity of New York city, by special arrangement. Our ride was up a beautiful valley for sixty miles, during which, new acquaintances were made by the politeness of Dr. Alfred K. Hills, who seemed to be ac-

quainted with every one, and seemed to desire that all should have the same pleasure, our time was pleasantly beguiled by lively conversation within, and fine scenery without. A number of very pleasant, and brilliant ladies, accompanied us on our trip.

Arriving at Middletown, coaches were in readiness to transport us to the Asylum, which is situated one mile to the westward of the town, and on an elevated ground commanding a beautiful prospect in every direction, and overlooking the village of Middletown.

The Asylum has grounds to the extent of two hundred and forty acres. The main building is 175 feet long, sixty-two feet wide, and four complete stories high. This building accommodates all the administrative occupants of the Institution, and seventy-five patients besides. The pavilion building, is two hundred and ten feet long, one hundred feet wide, and accommodates 130 patients. The Asylum is now out of debt, with a small surplus on hand, and the income from patients, is more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the Institution.

The rooms are nearly all occupied with patients, and a new, and larger building is being contemplated for erection next year. The grounds, the buildings, the rooms, the furniture, the beds and bedding, everything shows thrift, energy, cleanliness, and perfect order. This Institution is a power in the land, and is elevating all New York, to the standard of pure, and unalloyed Homœopathy. Physicians in charge, are making Hahemann's Organon, and his Chronic Diseases, the rule of their practice, and openly declare and defend the law of the similars, the single remedy, and the minimum dose. By the minimum dose, they mean the smallest dose that will cure, and this is just what the Immortal Hahnemann teaches. It is being felt throughout the profession in New York, that public opinion is growing on this side of the question, and that it is having a very salutary effect.

I need not tell you of the good things we had to eat there, at lunch, and at the Banquet. In quality, and in quantity, it was in perfect keeping with everything else in and about the Institution. About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were gathered about that hospitable board, all enthusiastic workers, and all-aglow with their success.

At the meeting their papers were all of high order, and the discussions, in which I freely joined, were humorous, and mainly in accord with the *Law of the Similars*, the *Single Remedy*, and the *Minimum dose*. Herein, after all, lies the practical ground-work, and basis, broad enough, and deep enough upon which to rear a perfect Medical Structure, whose duration will be vouchsafed so long as the *Law of the Similars*, the *Single Remedy*, and the *Minimum Dose* remain its Practical Basis.

A TEXT BOOK OF ELECTRO THERAPEUTICS AND ELECTRO SURGERY FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS BY JOHN BUTLER, M.D. Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia.

"Electricity," said a modern scientist, "is the spirit of life. Its creative power is felt throughout the universe, combining, building up, and evolving life from comparatively inanimate matter." Whatever may be our opinion of the nature of this subtle power, the conviction is irresistible, that the progress of the future and those great scientific discoveries which will annihilate space and revolutionize the world of labor will in some way or other be evolved from this all-powerful agent.

Heretofore so little knowledge has been possessed by the scientific world of the real curative power of electricity when applied to the human system for the relief of disease, that its sphere of action has been limited and it has oftentimes been productive of more harm than good. The work of Dr. Butler is the first record of a careful study of the action of electricity as a therapeutic agent from a scientific stand point. With no attempt to present an exhaustive work upon the subject, for its development must be the slow labor of time and enriched by the observation of the future, he has started in the right direction, and pointed out, supporting his positions with abundant facts, the line of investigation through which great possibilities in the future may be realized. Whatever the time may disclose, at present the remedial action of electricity can best be obtained by studying and applying it through the law of similia. Linked to this law it is astonishing how the otherwise wild horse trots along in harness obeying the slightest touch. The thanks

of the profession are due to Dr. Butler for the scientific spirit he has brought to the discussion of his great subject and the results he has obtained.

Under the head of Pathogenesis, the symptoms produced by the galvanic and faradic currents are given separately, together with the name and authority by which such effects were first recorded.

Under the heading, Symptomatology, the effects of every form of current are arranged under the sub-headings of the organs affected. Each separate subject is illustrated by numerous clinical cases.

The various applications of electricity to surgery through the galvano-cautery and electrolysis are treated at length and with great clearness.

We do not exactly subscribe to the author's logic when he attempts to explain the high and low attenuation of drugs by comparing them to various forms of electricity.

"Nor does it require" he says "a very great stretch of the imagination to compare the galvanic current used as it flows from the cells to our crude drugs and mother tinctures. When influenced so that its quantity is reduced by resistances placed in the circuit corresponding to our low dilutions and when intensified and reduced in quantity by induction to our higher attenuations." If the higher attenuations are productive of a curative action or of any action at all, we have yet to see any philosophic explanation. If intensity increases with each reduction of the quantity of the drug until it has reached a point where even the spectroscope is unable to discover a single particle of the original elements, it must become so powerful when carried beyond that point as to be positively dangerous except when handled with the utmost care and by the most skilled hands. How fortunate it is that the tremendous power of these drugs, intensified by attenuation to such an extent that the most powerful dynamite yet known is but as a puff of wind in comparison, is only fully developed by certain conditions of the diseased organism. If this were not the case every physician's horse and carriage would be obliged as a matter of safety to fly the danger signal.

You have written an excellent book Dr. Butler, but your theory of intensifying the power of drugs *ad infinitum* by attenuation needs revision.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL, BY HENRY GRAY, F. R. S., WITH FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD. With an introduction on General Anatomy and Development by T. Holmes, M. A. Cantab. A new American Form the Eighth and Enlarged English Edition, to which is Added Landmarks, Medical and Surgical, by Luther Holden, F. R. S. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1878.

The publisher in his notice of the new American edition says "This edition like its previous American reprints has been passed through the press under the supervision of Dr. Richard J. Dunglison. As the work has had the advantage of three revisions at the hands of the distinguished editor, Mr. Holmes, since the appearance of the last American edition no necessity has been found for the insertion of additional details, but Dr. Dunglison has carefully corrected whatever had escaped attention in England." It is seldom a scientific work comes before the public which has been submitted to such rigid scrutiny by the ablest teachers upon the subjects of which it treats, as Gray's Anatomy. The seventh edition contained the corrections, verbal and otherwise, of Dr. Darling, Prof. of Anatomy in the New York University, recognized as one of the ablest Anatomists and most brilliant teachers in the world. The eighth edition has been brought fully up to the times in every department, but especially in Microscopic Anatomy and Development.

The value of the work is materially increased by the addition of Dr. Holden's excellent treatise "Landmarks Medical and Surgical." The editor and publisher of Gray's Anatomy have given us one of the most accurate and complete books ever issued by the scientific press.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Semi-annual meeting of the Society was held at the State Hom. Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, on the 17th and 18th of September, 1878, the President Wm. Gulick, M.D. in the chair, supported by Vice-Presidents A. R. Wright M.D., and Wm. M. L. Fiske M.D.

There were present, Drs. Wm. Gulick, A. R. Wright, Wm. M. L. Fiske, H. M. Paine, T. L. Brown, A. S. Couch, C. P. Cook, Anna C. Howland, H. S. Hutchins, E. Hasbrouck, R. C. Moffat, W. H. Hanford, H. H. Tinker, Wm. Scherzer, H. Amelia Wright, Mary A. C. Brinkman, St. Clair Smith, A. M. Piersons, T. D.

Bradford, R. McMurray, T. Franklin Smith, C. A. Bacon, H. M. Smith, H. D. Paine, C. E. Blumenthal, S. P. and A. H. Burdick, F. E. Doughty, A. Berghaus, E. Guernsey, Alfred K. Hills, W. T. Helmuth, J. W. Dowling, M. O. Terry, S. H. Talcott, W. M. Butler, N. E. Paine, J. T. Hotchkiss, A. M. Woodruff, C. M. Lawrence, J. S. Bradner, J. W. Ostrom, C. A. Belden, E. S. Coburn, A. P. Hollett, L. W. Flagg, T. C. Fanning, John Butler, Sarah J. White, C. J. Miller, Sam'l Talmage, Alice B. Campbell, Lydia A. Craft, C. M. Conant, F. G. Oehme, P. J. B. Wait, E. L. Davis, A. P. McDonald, H. C. Smith, Julia E. Bradner, W. D. Saxton, Georgiana Horton, Chas. McDowell, J. E. Lillenthal, Walter Y. Cowl.

Visitors: Drs. Henry N. Guernsey, Phila., J. J. Youlin, Jersey City, J. L. Seward, Orange N. J., G. F. Foote, Stamford Conn., Mrs. Garrison-Pomeroy, Wm. H. Abercrombie, Jersey City, Wm. Simpson, F. D. Maine, Windsor Locks Conn.

The meeting was called to order at 1-30 o'clock, and Dr. S. H. Talcott, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements of the Asylum and of the Orange Co. Hom. Med. Society, welcomed the Society in the following address, which was responded to in fitting remarks by the President.

Dr. Talcott said

Colleagues of the State Society :

In behalf of the managers of this Asylum, and in behalf of the members of the Orange County Hom. Medical Society, we tender you a cordial and earnest welcome to the walls of this beneficent institution.

The occasion is one of rejoicing to us all. We meet as members of a progressing society, organized for the development of a progressive science, through the medium of a progressive medical theory. More than half a century of studied experiment and practical application has proved the vast and untold value of the theory upon which we work. Now, more than ever before, do we realize the mighty power of that far-reaching truth embodied in the law, "*similia similibus curantur*."

For many years the principles of Homœopathy attained favor but slowly, and under adverse and discouraging circumstances. Single handed, unaided by counsel, unguided by the wisdom of experience in the "law," in the midst of the Philistines, ostracized by his fellows in the healing art, at isolated besides, the Homœopathic physician, toiled as all reformers toil, amid the solitude of his own unassisted efforts; feeling as all reformers feel that keen bitterness of him who first treads a new and untried path, the feeling that he is alone, and that his labors are regarded with suspicion and distrust by those around him.

But the light of a new day has dawned, and we no longer grope in the darkness of utter loneliness. There is no more desultory fighting by single handed combatants, but a strong organized, and largely recruited force now upholds, with steady grasp, the banner of Homœopathy.

The cause we represent has become a power in the land; a power which is felt and acknowledged in cottage and palace, in council chambers and in legislative halls,

until at last we have rights vouchsafed to us which were, hitherto, long and bitterly denied.

The right to practice medicine in the light of a newly discovered law of cure; the right to prolong life and restore health through benign means; the right to cast away the superstitious traditions and rank barbarities of past ages; these are a few of the rights which have been secured to us in these progressive and steadily advancing times. The right to be represented in benevolent institutions for the care of the sick has been recognized and granted; the right to treat those diseased in body and mind, under the regulation and support of State enactments and State appropriations, has been established; and here, in this elegant structure, is the unimpeachable evidence. When before has this Society met in deliberate and discursive council in an edifice which it could call its own? Who could have dared to dream, half a century ago, that such a magnificent temple as this would ever be dedicated and devoted to the service of Homœopathy? Surely the world does move, and in the right direction. Truth is prevailing; for "the eternal years of God are hers."

We have, then, manifold reasons for thankfulness at this our semi-annual meeting, and it is with a joyous heart that we bid you welcome now. May the reasonable gladness of the hour banish every thought of personal aggrandizement, and personal hatred. May we unite in a season of mutual interest and mutual improvement. May the deliberations of this meeting be so characterized by that harmony of feeling, that eager searching after truth, that warm regard for the science we all profess to love, that no thought of bickering contention or unbrotherly strife shall enter in or find place in the work of the hour.

We recognize in the faces before us some of the most distinguished and honored in our school of medicine. The ripe wisdom of years, and the keen brilliancy of early manhood are here. For the first time in the history of this institution we feel most forcibly the truth of Shakespeare's couplet:

"Great wit to madness nearly is allied;
And thin partitions do her bounds divide!"

The wit and wisdom are, we trust, gathered in this room; and the madness, we feel sure, is all on the other side of the partition.

To a harmonious and fruitful meeting; to a candid discussion of scientific truth; and to the sharpening attrition of cultured minds we tender you an enthusiastic welcome; welcome to the protecting shade of this young temple of progressive Homœopathy.

The President then announced the report of the bureau of Mental and Nervous Diseases to be in order, and Dr. S. H. Talcott, Chairman, offered the following:

1. "Prognosis in Insanity." S. H. Talcott, M.D.
2. "State Prison or Lunatic Asylum." S. Lillenthal, M.D. (Read by J. E. Lillenthal.)
3. "Indications and Observations for the use of 14 Remedies in the treatment of Insanity." Wm. M. Butler, M.D.
4. "Mechanical Appliances in the treatment of Insanity." N. Emmons Paine, M.D.

Upon motion, all medical men present not members, of the Society, were invited to participate in the proceedings.

Upon motion, the Treasurer was authorized to donate a complete set of our transactions to the State Hom. Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. E. Guernsey asked Dr. Butler the custom in the Institution respecting the use of potenti-zed drugs.

Dr. Butler said:

We have no invariable rule in prescribing as regards potencies.

We have found by numerous trials that in an Acute Mania marked by excessive erethism, the 30th potency has been most effectual.

In Melancholia and wherever there is a sluggish inactive condition of the brain, the 1st and 3rd potencies or even the 4th are often required.

Dr. Fiske said:

In the days of Hahnemann, when the cholera was sweeping over the Eastern Continent, he predicted from the symptoms of the disease, and his knowledge of the drug provings upon the healthy, that certain remedies would cure. The subsequent results proved the correctness of his predictions; and some of the most glorious triumphs of Homœopathy was the result. While listening to the provings of the fourteen remedies and their successful use in the treatment of mental diseases as given by Dr. Butler, it impresses upon me the soundness and immutability of the Homœopathic law as given by its illustrious founder; and the clinical experience in this Institution at this day, would have warranted Hahnemann in promising for this Asylum what he did for the cholera stricken East.

Dr. Moffat expressed his surprise that all the medicines found most useful in the Asylum, with one exception, *Lilium Tigrinum*, should be the medicines first proved in Homœopathy. Could it be, that those provings were more thorough than those of a later date?

Dr. H. N. Guernsey was very much pleased with Dr. Butler's paper, but thought in time he would learn to get along without the intercurrent remedies.

We congratulate ourselves that we have a Materia Medica based upon scientific principles, developed from the third Newtonian law, the law of action and reaction, which are always contrary and equal. Hence, so perfectly may we develop and learn the Materia Medica, as to be able to announce the name of any drug, simply by its effects upon the experimenter. But notwithstanding we may obtain so perfect a knowledge of the Materia Medica, we cannot use it in healing the sick—we cannot make a single intelligent prescription—without the law *Similia Similibus Curantur*. No intelligent prescription for the sick was ever made before the days of Hahnemann! Now, we may congratulate ourselves again, that he has left on record a perfect law, with the precepts for its use, equally as perfect as is the law that gave us the Materia Medica. All that is known of the method of using our Materia Medica has been derived from Hahnemann's Organon and his Chronic Dis-

eases. Yet, from so imperfect a knowledge of this law and these principles, a great work has been accomplished—much, very much good has been done. If so much can be accomplished from so imperfect a knowledge of this law and these principles, how much more can be done by obtaining a more perfect knowledge of these matters. Here is an incentive sufficient to arouse us all to seek the fountain-head at once, and, paragraph by paragraph, page by page, master Samuel Hahnemann's Organon and his Chronic Diseases, and honestly put his teachings to the severest test. Then we shall find, in *very deed*, that "mental and nervous diseases," in every form, and all "their subtle influences, find their most potent counterparts in *Similia Similibus Curantur*."

We will, most amicably, agree to disagree, if need be, on the potency question, till more is known about it. What do we know about potencies, at any rate? Look at this flower—its petals, stamens, and pistals, how wonderful! Now view it through the microscope and what new wonders do we behold! insects walking about thereon with long legs and beautiful transparent wings. Increase the magnifying power, and still more wonders may be brought to the delighted vision. The air on a bright and beautiful morning, how fresh and delightful to our inhalations; and yet, the latest revelations of science, by means of the spectroscope, discover four new metals floating in that transparent substance—metals belonging to the mineral kingdom—rocks floating in the air we breathe, yet all insensible to the delicate structure of our respiratory organs! Surely, what do we know about potentization!! Every new fact disclosed to science in these days, proves Homœopathy to be true and potentization a reality and a necessity. Now we can contemplate, with something like rationality, the subtlety of things—the subtlety of mental and nervous diseases, or of any other diseases—and when we know the subtlety of that which is to be cured, all the better can we adopt the subtlety of that which is to cure. It requires *Similars* by which to cure *Similars*, in every sense of that term. Then let us procure a perfect knowledge of the materia medica as Hahnemann directs; equally important is it to acquire a knowledge of how to use it; and then, by the help of moral courage and a sincere desire to work out the truth in these matters, we can congratulate ourselves again, in this institution, that it is a real fact that mental and nervous diseases, with their subtle influences, find their counterparts in *Similia Similibus Curantur*.

I have found the following indications reliable:

Arnica. When the patient complains of great heat in the head—it often feels so hot to the patient, awakens at night from the suffering of heat in the head and is afraid to sleep again lest another such paroxysm should occur, the body may at the same time be cool. The patient is

appeared, falls to sleep but to be awakened with the hot head again. (Here the doctor, on being interrogated as to the age of the person in question, said she was a young lady, 20 years of age, who was thrown from a horse about seven years previous and had not been well in body or mind since. She received *Arn.* 1m. when she rapidly improved, and in the course of two years, became so much changed and admired as to obtain a splendid husband.) *Arn.* is always indicated in disorders when there is a sensation of great heat in the head with a cool body.

Arn. When the intention to commit suicide is attended with rage and seems to wish to injure oneself—whilst *Aurum* has a more quiet demeanor, and is persistent in a sly way on self destruction, which is a far more frequent form of Insanity than the former.

Bell. One very peculiar form of Insanity is where the patient wishes others to destroy them, and will beg the physician or the attendant to do so. Again the patient will sit quietly and break pins between the fingers into remarkable short pieces.

Hys. The patient persists in going about the house so nearly naked as to wear only a shirt or a chemise. They will not be covered.

Lach.—One continual flow of speech with a very frequent change of subjects.

Plat.—The thought of death is horrifying to the patient or any serious thought is terrifying.

Stram.—The first sight of objects, persons, &c., seems to alarm the patient, and they stare with a frightened look, till they discover there is no need to fear. And again, whilst sleeping quietly, the head is seen to be lifted from the pillow quite often, or the patient will start up on the elbow and gaze about the room with a frightened look. On being asked what is wanting, an evasive answer is made, and the patient lies down again.

Sulphur.—Was glad to hear this symptom of *Sulphur* reconfirmed, of mistaking an old rag for something beautiful—everything seems beautiful to the patient—has very happy dreams, breaks out into singing during sleep. Has confirmed these symptoms many times and in a great variety of disorders, typhus fever, &c.

Dr. Geo. F. Foote stated, that he should take some exceptions to the paper of Dr. Butler, as from his own experience *Arsenicum* was not a suicidal remedy. *Aurum* and *Arsenicum*, in the treatment of mental diseases, which had not been mentioned in the paper read, and that is, while *Aurum* is a specific for suicidal tendencies, *Arsenicum* is more a specific for a tendency to the mutilation of one's body. Indeed a dread of death is a true characteristic of *Arsenicum*, usually accompanied with intense anxiety and restlessness, excessive fear, with a desire to escape, &c. This results in acts of violence that sometimes are mistaken for suicidal tendencies.

In proof of which he related two cases:

FIRST.—Miss B., aged 19, came under his treatment. She had been insane for six months, her characteristic symptom was a desire to mutilate her body, in obedience

to a frenzy for fulfilling the injunction of Scripture, "If thy right eye offend thee pluck it out," "If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, etc." While under this hallucination she had recently with her thumb dug out her right eye, bitten off a portion of her under lip, and sadly mutilated her right hand. He found her confined upon a cot, with her hands and feet fastened to its side, with a gag in her mouth, where she had been kept a week, with the exception of short intervals for food and exercise. A single dose of *Arsenicum*, 40m. relieved these symptoms entirely in the course of twelve hours.

SECOND CASE.—Mr. A., aged 29, was brought to his home at Stamford, Conn., suffering from *mania a potu*, accompanied with excessive fear, apprehending that he was to be shot by the 7th regiment with which he had been formerly associated. Hearing a noise while undressing he became alarmed, and suddenly sprang out of the third story window, before his intentions were realized by his attendants. Fortunately, his descent was broken by a supervening roof, from whence he reached the ground, with comparatively little injury. On being returned and properly confined, a single dose of *Arsenicum*, 40m. entirely relieved these symptoms, and in less than two hours he was asleep and convalescent without any further trouble.

From these and other cases incident to many years of experience, Dr. Foote is confirmed in the opinion that the provings of the mental symptoms of *Arsenicum* as given by Hahnemann are correct in this particular and that *Arsenicum* is not indicated where the characteristic symptom is suicidal.

A prominent symptom of *Stramonium* in mental disturbances, is talking to an imaginary person, seen on either side, outside the line of natural vision. Questions are asked in the natural tone, while turning the head; and answered in a constrained voice with the head in its natural position.

In his experience one of the most valuable remedies in use for mental alienations is *Tarantula*. He had frequent occasion to use it with most wonderful results. A very prominent characteristic symptom is a foxy, mischievous and destructive tendency, as illustrated in the following case:

Mrs. D., aged 80, had been insane two years was brought to his home, and while undergoing a preliminary examination, suddenly sprang away from her two attendants, and with one grand flourish of her hand swept the mantel-piece of ornaments, pictures, tumbler, &c., she made an apology, and said she was sorry, but could not help it. She was very mischievous and destructive, amusing and cheerful. Complaining at times of a pain in the left ovary. One dose of *Tarantula* 70 m. (Swan) cured her in ten days.

Did time permit he could have mentioned several other interesting cases cured by this remedy alone.

Dr. Berghaus said: I miss among the remedies enumerated for the cure of insanity one which I have found efficacious in masturbation,—the great drawback to the recovery from insanity. In a recent case, the consequence of over medication (*Quinine* for 15 years, later *Bromide of Potassium*, *Chloral* and *Morpha*,) the

patient imagined herself to be the devil, and that everything was destroyed by her. It's now two weeks she has masturbated, although in her healthy condition of very modest nature and a lady of great refinement and talent. No reprimand or punishment seemed to be of any effect to prevent her from her newly acquired habit. I gave her one dose of *Cantharides* 45m. of Fincke, and was informed the next day that she had abused herself once in the morning, and the next day well, and ever since there has been no trace of it.

Dr. Chas. A. Bacon, said, the greater proportion of insane males than females in the West is probably due to the fact that the excessive strain in the western part of our country is *physical*, and that the men are more exposed to these influences than women.

While in the East, where less severe hardship is felt and where life is more artificial and the strain on the system is more from causes affecting the nerves—causes *mental* and emotional—women, who are always more exposed to and more deeply affected by such influences, furnish the majority in the statistics of insanity.

As a source of disease, and especially of nervous trouble, Dr. Foote mentioned the irresponsible dentist who through ignorance of Hygiene, or from mercenary motives, fills teeth with amalgams. These fillings are composed of mercury, tin and silver, and are sometimes combined with other metals. Now, it is well known that when metals of a different density are brought in contact, in the presence of an acid, electricity is generated in a continuous current. The juices of the mouth furnish the acid, and by the presence of these metals in contact, we have an electric battery. Such batteries are particularly active, where gold fillings are placed in the crown of a tooth, antagonizing with another tooth filled with amalgam. True, the battery is a small one, and the amount of electricity may be small, but as Homœopaths, we can appreciate effects even of no small magnitude from small causes. We can readily conceive of the vast amount of nervous irritation produced upon the system by this continued electrical current, in contact with these highly organized and sensitive nerves of the teeth. Dentists use this, because it is cheap. Being in a plastic form, like putty, when made up, it is introduced with great ease, and soon hardens, and the unfortunate patient pays the penalty due to ignorance or avarice, or both. He then cited two cases out of many others that have fallen under his care.

FIRST CASE.—Mr. A., 27 years old, came under treatment, after two years' sickness, with great nervous depression. He was full of suffering and hypochondriac. Had passed through the hands of many doctors of different schools, all of whom told him that he had the dyspepsia, dosed him with medicine and advice, and as each one tired of his complaints recommended change; and this finally brought him under Homœopathic treatment. In describing his case, he said he "had never seen a well man since he had had his teeth fixed." Here was a cue to the trouble, and on examining his mouth a number of large amalgam fillings were found, with some gold ones. The amalgams were at once removed and gold substituted, and a few doses of *Nutric acid* 30 cured the pa-

tient, and in six weeks he was able to resume business.

SECOND CASE.—Miss H., aged 20, was brought to "Dr. Foote's Home" suffering from mania with melancholia. Five years before she had had a large amount of dentistry done, and soon after began to decline, became nervous and irritable, and was obliged to leave school. In the course of two years she became violent, and from that time until placed at "Home" she received a variety of treatment, supposed to have been the most scientific, yet gradually became worse.

On assuming the responsibility of her case, a close espionage was put upon her, developing the fact that she was exceedingly restless, particularly after retiring, or whenever her mouth was closed. The night was spent in tossing from side to side, changing her position with sudden starts and moans indicative of suffering. In consequence of this, suspicions were aroused to the fact that there must be some local cause for this excessive irritation, and on a personal and very thorough examination the molars of the inferior maxillary were found filled with large amalgams, while the corresponding molars of the superior maxillary were filled with large gold plugs. These were, of course, brought in contact when the mouth was closed, thereby producing an electric battery of sufficient magnitude to cause the manifested suffering.

For years this young woman had endured great torture, resulting in her then maniacal condition, to which lamentable state she had been reduced, from a beautiful, intelligent, and charming young lady, and this wholly through the culpable ignorance of a dentist, and the want of discriminating care in her attending physicians. The evidence that these amalgams were productive of the continual suffering, was proven by the fact, that on their removal all signs of irritability, restlessness and suffering ceased, and the patient was able to lie down and sleep soundly. Since then, her mental condition and general health have greatly improved; and she is now in a fair way to an early recovery.

Dr. McMurray remarked that he had seen a great many cases of injurious consequences of masturbation, but only two which resulted in actual insanity. One of these died recently in the asylum in Utica, and the other is there still.

The first was born of healthy parents, except that his mother was twice insane previous to his birth; the first attack was of puerperal origin, and the other of a religious character; no other member of his family ever exhibited any tendency to mental diseases, as far as I am informed.

The second case referred to was born under less favorable auspices. His father was very intemperate, and died of delirium tremens a few months after the birth of the son. His mother was of most exquisitely nervous temperament, though I am not aware that she was ever crazy, but her two sisters both died demented. He was married at an early age, hoping that would cure him of his vicious habit; but in that his friends were disappointed. Contrary to the usual observations in such cases, he became the father of three children, two of

whom were fine healthy boys, the third a daughter died in infancy.

In these cases we have all the essential conditions to insure the development of hereditary insanity, showing an unhealthy condition of the brain and nervous system almost certain to exist long before the habit of self abuse could have been formed, and so rendering it quite as reasonable to suppose that the persistence in the bad habit arose from deficient mental power as that the mental trouble was wholly occasioned by the habit.

Dr. Conant remarked that the present discussion as to whether masturbation was a cause or an effect of insanity, reminded him of a case of which he knew. A young man who was one of his school mates, was given for years to masturbation. When he first knew him at 16 years of age, he had been indulging in that vice for some 6 or 8 years, and went right on even after his marriage, which occurred in his 24th year. He had turns of weakness in the legs, and vertigo and "queerness" in his head, with loss of memory and mental power; these turns passing off he seemed much like his fellows, but at all times was deficient in *will* power; he heard from him a few days ago, that he still continues his old habit at 30 years of age, and in wedded life. This man's mother was hopelessly insane when he was yet a child, from what cause he never learned, and killed herself while in that condition. Her son, therefore, was a fit subject for insanity, and in spite of his masturbation has never shown any signs of mental disease other than he had referred to. He is now older than his mother was when she killed herself, being over 30 years of age.

Dr. Talcott said: There are, we believe, two distinct classes of masturbators. One class is composed of persons of middle age, both sexes, who have long been insane, and who commenced the practice *after* reason was dethroned. Another class is found in young boys and girls, who, while in fair possession of their mental faculties, indulge in this degrading habit, and, through this means, run gradually but surely into permanent dementia.

In one class masturbation is the result of insanity; in the other it is a primary and positive cause for mental impairment. Both classes are the unfortunate victims of weakened will power; both suffer from the unnatural excitement of sexual passion; one from insanity, the other from bad training, abnormal sexuality, evil associates, and inherent lack of self control.

The paper by Dr. N. Emmons Paine, Second Assistant Physician of the Homœopathic Asylum, was read by Supt. Talcott. One appliance described was a device for onanists, which has proven very effectual.

A new straight jacket which has been devised by the asylum physicians and which has been found to serve a good purpose was described. An ingenious and effectual expedient for feeding patients determined not to eat was also described.

When a patient refuses to allow food to be passed through the mouth a soft rubber tube is inserted through the nose into the œsophagus and liquid food—beef tea or milk—is pumped into the stomach. Catheters in

common use proving too short, special ones were made for the use of the asylum.

The next paper was entitled "Uterine Examination of Female Patients," by Georgiana Horton, Female Medical Assistant at the Asylum. The paper stated that this mode of examination and treatment was first resorted to in this asylum, and its marked advantages have been abundantly demonstrated in numerous cases.

Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. John J. Mitchell, M.D., Chairman,

1. "Carbolic Acid, Kresote and Petroleum." C. M. Conant, M.D.

2. "An Accidental Proving of Rhus." Geo. Allen, M.D.

Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine. E. P. Fowler, M.D., Chairman.

1. "Homœopathy; its Sphere of Action, and its Relation to Clinical Medicine." C. E. Blumenthal, M.D.

2. "Medical Combination." T. L. Brown, M.D.

3. The Secondary or Immediate Causes of Death. W. Y. Cowl, M.D.

The first paper was a humorous one by Dr. T. L. Brown, and was entitled "Medical Combination." He opposed all "eclectic" systems and any idea of uniting the three systems. He read a lesson of reproof to those physicians who are seeking to bring about a union of medical men in their efforts to ameliorate and treat the diseases to which the human family is subject. He likened the attempt to unite three schools of medicine, to the hunter who should fire a three-barrelled gun at a humming-bird purposing to leave the bird fit for a parlor ornament.

Dr. Bacon said the paper of Dr. Cowl was one of the most important to New York City physicians presented to our consideration. It fills a great want. It explains the meaning of a doubtful phrase, and enables us to bring uniformity into our phraseology. It may not be perfect, but if we will use it, its defects will become evident, and they can then be corrected. We ought to feel and acknowledge our indebtedness for this paper.

The paper of Dr. Blumenthal was a profound dissertation, covering the whole field of health, disease, and the appropriate application of remedies. He claimed that the name Homœopathist is only a nickname, like the term Allopathist, Lutheran, Yankee, derisive epithets. The true name is that of "Scientific Physician." Empirical practice was clearly defined and the application of the principle *similia* was claimed to be the only scientific method of treatment. The doctor emphasized the necessity of procuring right provings of medicines, and minutely described the thorough methods adopted by himself. His system required five provers, three males and two females, who prove each remedy twice, the second trial following the first after an interval of three or four months. While making the second proving the parties are kept ignorant of the substance employed. Usually the second proving develops only a few symptoms. Only those experienced by all of the provers are preserved and considered reliable. The doctor illustrated his method of selecting the remedy, homœopathic to the disease, by relating several very interesting cases occurring in his practice. He cured two violent cases

of diphtheria by *Sulphuric acid*, which was one of the few drugs which he was able to prove satisfactorily. Internally, he administered it of the third centesimal dilution in the form of spray thrown against the affected parts by means of a perfumery atomizer.

Dr. T. L. Brown asked Dr. Blumenthal what potency of *Sulphuric acid* he used in the cases referred to.

Dr. Blumenthal said the 3d, and held that medicines might be administered in any way in which they could be absorbed. He often used *Sulphuric acid* in the form of spray in throat affections.

Dr. Fanning asked for characteristics indicative of *Sulphuric acid*.

Dr. Blumenthal said he could give nothing especially characteristic.

Dr. Blumenthal mentioned a case of conversion to Homœopathy in which he resorted to the use of tobacco to the rectum, in the form of a cigar. The Doctor, however, did not claim that this procedure was Homœopathic.

Dr. Hasbrouck said that Hale claims that the sweat of *Jaborandi* is semi-lateral, and asked Dr. Blumenthal if his experience with this drug confirmed this statement.

Dr. Blumenthal said it did not.

Dr. H. M. Paine thought the statement respecting drug provings, although concisely put in the abstract, left us in a perfect muddle. These provings of which we have and hear so much, are nothing more than nature. Let us have provings of disease! We pretend that the Homœopathic law is perfect, but how often are we disappointed. Our minds are not sufficiently comprehensive to take in all these so-called provings. What we want is a *Materia Medica* something after the plan suggested by Dr. Blumenthal, giving us only the marked or characteristic points. Let us compare drug-provings and the symptoms of disease side by side. Allen's *Encyclopædia* is very little improvement over the old *Symptomen-Codex*. If Dr. Blumenthal has these reliable provings, let us have them now. We are anxious to have them at once.

Dr. T. L. Brown failed to see the gloomy picture as presented by Dr. Paine, and thought that Raue's or Guernsey's works, if studied, would enable us to individualize our cases for single remedies, leaving the question of potency to the decision of individual experience.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey said that *disease* meant simply, not at ease, and we should not treat its names. Our drugs are proven singly as they ought to be, and should be individualized just as we would pathological conditions, for the sake of classification, as, for instance, pleurisy and pneumonia. What is the difference between beef-steak and coffee? Very little. Study them carefully, and we will find out. There are many cases of doubtful diagnosis.

In some cases, at least, prescribing for the names of diseases would be very difficult, as it is quite impossible to name some disorders. He instanced the case of a little girl who was first taken with a bad, nervous, shattering cough, then fever, pain in her stomach, loss of appetite, constipation, could not sit up or hold up her head even, so completely had she lost the muscular power of her neck and spine. She had a great variety of symp-

toms, but it was quite impossible to name her disease. Most of her symptoms seemed to belong to a great variety of medicines, only one seemed peculiar, and to belong especially to *Aloes*. Now there was no name to her malady to help me out, but I could find plenty of help in the symptomatology. The symptom in her case that characterized it from all other symptoms, was an *involuntary, unnoticed hard stool*. The little girl knew nothing of it.

Now, it was found on careful comparison that *Aloes* had all her symptoms, and the golden rule is, give the smallest dose that will cure. My choice was *Aloes*, 50 m. one single dose only. In three days she made rapid recovery. So it often happens that we cannot make out a satisfactory diagnosis, but we can always read and interpret the symptoms.

Now, we will take another example to illustrate the value of a name in the treatment of disease. In a case of diphtheria which I prescribed for only last week, the whole case called for *Lyc.*, which caused a great change to take place in 24 hours, and there was not a trace left indicating *Lyc.* any more. It was the same disease still, but it was just as important, and even more so, to give *Bell.* now as it was to give *Lyc.* 24 hours previous, and a rapid cure followed. So it always must be—the condition of the patient must invariably lead us to the remedy to restore health. There never can be any other course to pursue in order to heal the sick in a safe, sure, and rapid manner.

We do not need alternation. It is bad practice! I often cure with the single dose. These cases are not brought up to prove our law; we are past that, but simply to demonstrate it. We are just learning to practice homœopathy.

Report of the Bureau of Surgery. Wm. M. L. Fiske, M.D., Chairman.

1. "Lithotomy." H. Willis, M.D.
2. "Fistula in Ano." Geo. W. Little, M.D.
3. "Gonorrhœa." M. O. Terry, M.D.
4. "Rupture of Perineum," &c. H. I. Ostrom, M.D.
5. "Genito-Urinary Surgery; Ancient," &c. Wm. M. L. Fiske, M.D.
6. "Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds." David Wark, M.D.

Dr. W. T. Helmuth minutely described the high operation of lithotomy above the symphysis pubis, and pointed out its comparative safety and advantages over the low operation. The doctor also called attention to some of the new and original American processes in the operation of lithotomy and of lithotripsy.

Dr. J. Butler, giving his experience with the use of electricity, in the treatment of strictures of the urethra, said: "I have but little to add to what I have already written on this subject.

There can be no doubt, that whatever means promises the most speedy restoration of the urethra to its normal calibre in the shortest time, with the least amount of suffering to the patient, and at the same time materially lessens the tendency to recurrence, is the treatment to be adopted in preference to all others. This means is to

the best of my knowledge and belief the galvanic current.

In recent strictures which are soft and pliable, the object to be attained is absorption of the exudation around the canal, which is as yet albuminous and readily absorbable. To this end the galvanic current frequently applied (the quantity of the current being at a minimum) gives excellent results; a few semi-weekly applications being sufficient to obliterate most of such strictures. But should the stricture have existed a long time, and what was at first merely an absorbable exudation, have become (through the effusion of more or less plastic material) a hard fibrous mass; then we have to use the galvanic current with a different object in view, viz., the chemical destruction of the stricture by the action of the current, in other words to change the hard fibrous material around the partially closed canal, into an eschar, which sloughs off in a few days, leaving the urethra at its normal calibre. The ulcer left after the slough separates, (when the negative pole of the battery is used) shows no tendency whatever to heal by contraction, and therefore this operation lessens the liability of the stricture to recur, an advantage which no other operation offers.

It is evident that this operation must be performed by an expert, as should the current be too strong, or the application too prolonged, destruction of considerable of the urethra, urethral fever, cystitis, and all their consequences may occur, and should the current be deficient in quantity or tension, and insufficiently applied, we cannot expect the desired result; nor can we get it by repetition of very mild currents; here we must have a definite amount of chemical action to produce a definite chemical result, and we must know how much current will produce such a result in a given time. This is only to be learned by first having a thorough knowledge of electro-physics, and long practice in the use of the galvanic current on living tissues.

Having carefully watched the literature of this subject ever since it was brought before the notice of the profession, about ten years ago, by Matlez & Lipler, I could not help noticing, that all those who succeeded in the treatment of stricture of the urethra by galvanism, were men thoroughly posted in electro-physics, and those who did not so succeed, and who now cry it down as even unworthy of a trial, are men who know nothing of the subject, but are ignorant dabblers who have a book and a battery.

I would mention among the advocates of this mode of treatment Crussell, who was the first to try it; Wertheimer, Willebrand, Dr. Newman, of this city, and Dr. Murphy, of New Orleans.

I have treated a large number of strictures by this method, and can say that all of them were cured, and none of them have as far as I know returned, although many of them were treated years ago; and I venture to predict that in a few years when the profession gives this subject the attention it deserves, that galvanism will be the only recognized remedy for the treatment of stricture.

Adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York, was held at Saratoga Springs, July 9, 1878.

A discussion regarding the utility of high potencies occupied a quarter part of the session. Their use was ably defended by Dr. French, who presented and read a paper on this subject. A paper was also read by Dr. H. M. Paine on the dynamization of homœopathic remedies, in which he claimed that no evidence has ever been adduced showing that this peculiar process has any relevancy whatever, to the proper application of the homœopathic principle; and, also, that the use in practice of dynamized remedies is not based on a reasonable or well-defined principle therefore, the use of such preparations is evidently non-homœopathic, and those who resort to them must necessarily apply them empirically.

A motion was made and lost, to rescind a resolution adopted at the previous annual meeting, prohibiting the Secretary from publishing in the proceedings of the Society reports of cases alleged to have been cured by the so-called high potencies.

This decision on the part of a majority of the members present, was not prompted by illiberality or intolerance. On the contrary, they deemed such action eminently wise, necessary and conservative. They did not attempt to prohibit the presentation and consideration of reports of cases, alleged to have been cured by the use of the so-called high potencies, at meetings of the Society. They merely considered it unnecessary and inexpedient to continue the publication of such reports as a part of the proceedings of the Society, for the reason, that the records of transactions when made public, constitutes, to a certain extent, an endorsement of a method of practice long ago proven unreliable and erroneous.

When vague and fanciful theories and methods of practice, held by a small minority, are repeatedly presented and publicly advocated, the whole body of the membership come at length to be considered, in a measure, responsible. The views of a minority of the members were extravagant, and detrimental to the interests of the homœopathic school. A major part of the membership, therefore, deem it to be right and expedient to protect themselves from the dangers into which they are being forced by the misguided zeal of a few who still adhere to some of the errors promulgated by Dr. Hahnemann, long ago found to be fallacious and unreliable in practice, hence never accepted by a large majority of homœopaths.

The majority of the members had no alternative other than a resort to such a measure as would effectually disengage the Society from even quasi-endorsement of theories subversive of the essential principles of the homœopathic school. They were also strengthened in their

position because experiments with dynamized remedies have been repeated for many years, the results of these useless experiences being so generally unsuccessful that a continued repetition can be considered in no other light than a form of *empiricism*, which should no longer receive the endorsement of true homœopathists.

While, at first, it may have been expedient to publish the results of observations with the dynamized remedies, it is now evident that a continuation of this privilege is wholly unnecessary, and if persisted in, would bring into disrepute the essential principles of homœopathy, thereby strengthening the conviction that the homœopathic system of therapeutics is unphilosophical, unscientific, visionary, and has no superior qualities over those of other methods of practice.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas ; the theory of dynamization set forth in the *Organon*, has, in the past few years, developed in the homœopathic school a peculiarly extravagant and extremely questionable method of preparing homœopathic remedies, which seems to be clearly without explanation upon any known principle other than that derived from magnetic or psychological forces ; and

Whereas; the accumulated experience of the past half century has demonstrated, that the process of dynamization of medicinal substances, described and recommended in the *Organon* by Dr. Hahnemann, is neither consistent with the principles of the homœopathic school nor reliable or satisfactory in practice ; and

Whereas; it would appear that sufficient time and an abundant opportunity has been afforded for furnishing conclusive evidence showing the scientific and practical value of the theory of dynamization of medicinal and non-medicinal substances ; if any such curative power existed therein ; and

Whereas; no satisfactory reasons have been adduced in support of this fanciful theory, and no trustworthy evidence of its claim for homœopathic endorsement has been furnished; therefore

Resolved; that we deem the theory of dynamization to be essentially non-homœopathic, and, while occasionally from a psychological point of view, it may be appropriately applied in practice, in the opinion of this Society it is still so obscure as to its origin and development, so uncertain as to its application, and has so little apparent connection with the proper application of the principle *similia*, as to warrant the conviction, after repeated and carefully conducted trials, continued through many years, that it is unworthy the confidence of the homœopathic profession, and being non-homœopathic, should not receive the endorsement of the homœopathic school.

Medical Items and News.

DIAGNOSIS OF THORACIC ANEURISM.—Place the patient in an erect position, direct him to close his mouth and elevate his chin to the fullest extent, then grasp the cricoid cartilage between the finger and thumb, and use gentle upward pressure upon it when, if dilatation or aneurism exist, the pulsation of the aorta will be distinctly felt transmitted through the trachea to the hand. The act of examination will increase laryngeal distress, should this accompany the disease.

PACKER'S PINE TAR SOAP.—The thanks of the profession are due to Mr. Packer for giving us in his Tar Soap an elegant article for the toilet, in which the well-known soothing and healing properties of Pine Tar are so skillfully combined with vegetable oils. In all cases of skin disease where tar is indicated, this soap will be found invaluable; and as an article for the toilet, vastly superior to the highly perfumed soaps so much in use.

THE food preparations advertised by Mr. Dung, in the Homœopathic Times, are so generally known and popular with the profession of all schools that they scarcely need our personal commendation. The care with which they are prepared, and their great value as food, is undoubtedly the secret of their success.

A lady physician of unexceptionable standing, delightfully situated within two hours of New York, would take an invalid into her own family and give best of care. No objection to one suffering with milder forms of insanity. Address, "Lady," this office.

REMOVALS.—Dr. Thomas Wildes, to 24 W. 26th St. Dr. J. A. Carmichael, to 11 W. 30th St. Drs. C. E. Campbell & S. Baruch have opened an office at 228 E. 86th St., still retaining their offices down town. Dr. J. W. Routh to St. Paul, Minn.

Wm. Roberts, at 28 Bond St., has a new process of embalming said to be superior to any yet discovered.

The Southern Tier Hom. Med. Society held a very interesting meeting at Watkins, Oct. 15th.

We have received a circular purporting to issue from the "office of H. M. Bruce, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Rockville Centre, L. I.," making the following offer regarding the cure of "malaria:"— * * * "If you would like the formula (to be used in your private practice only), I will let you have it for a nominal sum, say five dollars (!). * * I guarantee satisfaction in every case."

The Queens County Society should deal with this matter, which has been called to their attention.

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Extract of MALTED, BARLEY, WHEAT and OATS.

THIS PREPARATION CONTAINS

From Three to Five Times the Medicinal and Nutritive Elements found in EXTRACT OF MALT.

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In support of our claims we invite the attention of the profession to the following points, viz:

FIRST: In the manufacture of **MALTINE** the evaporation necessary to reduce it to its great density is conducted in vacuo at a temperature ranging from 100 deg. to 120 deg. Fahr; while most manufacturers of Extract of Malt resort to "open pan" or low pressure steam boiling, by neither of which processes can the extract be so produced as to preserve the Diastase, Phosphates and Albuminoids on which its remedial value so greatly depends, and the product is either of a dark color or of low specific gravity, possessing little virtue aside from the saccharine matter which it contains.

SECOND: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Iron, Magnesium and Potassium are essential elements in the food of man; and it is only in **MALTINE**, containing the combined properties of malted Barley, Wheat and Oats that all these principles can be found in the proper proportions; Extract of Malt made from Barley alone is wanting in some of the most important of these elements.

THIRD: Gluten is most nutritious principle found in these cereals, and the only vegetable substance which will, alone, support life for any great length of time. It is composed of three distinct nitrogenous principles, together with fatty and inorganic matters, and is analogous to animal fibrin. **MALTINE** contains twenty times the quantity of Gluten found in any Extract of Malt.

FOURTH: LEBLANC says, "Wheat and Oats stand first among our list of cereals in combining all the elements in proportions necessary to support animal life. They are especially rich in muscular and fat producing elements." The only reason we use Malted Barley in the manufacture of **MALTINE** is that it contains larger proportions of mineral matters (bone producers,) and Diastase. It is deficient in all other essential elements.

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Can undoubtedly be used with greater success than any other remedy now known, in cases of General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Imperfect Nutrition and Deficient Lactation; Pulmonary Affections, such as Phthisis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Mucous Membranes, and Difficult Expectoration; Cholera Infantum, and Wasting Diseases of Children and Adults; Convalescence from Fevers, and whenever it is necessary to increase the vital forces and build up the system.

WE Manufacture the following preparations, the formulas and doses of which are given in our Dose Books and on the Label attached to each bottle:

MALTINE WITH HOPS.

MALTINE, FERRATED:

This combination is specially indicated in Anæmia and Chlorosis, and all cases of defective nutrition where Iron is deficient in the system.

MALTINE WITH PHOSPHATES, IRON AND QUINIA;

A powerful general and nutritive tonic.

MALTINE WITH PHOS. IRON, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA:

A powerful nutritive, general and nervous tonic.

MALTINE WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES:

This preparation is specially indicated in Phthisis, Rickets and Deficient Ossification.

MALTINE WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATINE:

One of the most effective combinations in Dyspepsia, Cholera Infantum and all diseases resulting from imperfect nutrition. It contains three of the all-important digestive agents, Diastase being one of the constituents of the **MALTINE**. We believe there are few cases of Dyspepsia which will not readily yield to the medicinal properties of the above combination, while the system is invigorated by its nutritive qualities.

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One of the most valuable combinations in cases of general debility when there is deficient nutrition and a deficiency of Iron in the system.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL:

The most perfect emulsion, and most agreeable and effective mode of administering this nauseous but valuable Oil yet discovered.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHORUS;

In this combination the Phosphorus has no irritant effect upon the stomach.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL AND IODIDE OF IRON:

This is prepared with the tasteless Iodide of Iron, which undergoes no chemical change from contact with the Oil, and does not blacken the teeth.

MALTINE WITH ALTERNATIVES:

In this preparation **MALTINE** is combined with the most valuable Alternatives known, such as Iodides, Bromides and Chlorides, and will fully meet the requirements of the practitioners in Syphilis, Scrofula, and all depraved conditions of the blood.

Each fluid ounce contains: Chloride, Calcium 10 grains; Chloride Magnesium, 10 grains; Bromide Sodium, 5 grains; Iodide Potassium, 1 grain; Iodide Iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. Dose, One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful.

We also manufacture a perfectly prepared EXTRACT OF MALT, from Barley only.

MALTINE preparations are sold at the same prices as EXTRACT OF MALT and its combinations, and are put up in amber bottles holding sixteen fluid ounces, each bottle inclosed in a folding paper box.

REED & CARRICK, Manufacturing Pharmacists,
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The Blanchard Foods.

BASED upon the fact that the human body in health or disease has but one natural want, that of sufficient proper food, the nutritious elements of **WHEAT**, **BEEF** and **MILK** have been *concentrated* in these foods, and submitted to a process of *artificial digestion*, by which they are fitted to quickly enter the circulation, and thereby feed the nervous tissue in a natural manner, strengthening every organ of the body and relieving all conditions of debility, whether of the nervous system or of the digestive organs.

The **BLOOD** and **NERVE FOOD**, or **TONIC EXTRACT OF WHEAT** contains in every quart the vital nutritive elements of a bushel of wheat, *void of all starch*, being a nerve building food with which all phases of nervous debility may be met that underlie all forms of chronic disease. Its great value consists in the fact, that the *vitalized* condition, given by *vegetable growth* to the *chemical elements* of the *grain*, has not been destroyed in the process of their elimination from the exterior of the Wheat Kernel.

The **FIBRIN** and **WHEAT** is prepared for conditions of greater debility, and by the process of semi-digestion, is fitted for the delicate and diseased stomach.

Every quart of this preparation contains the vital, nutritive elements found in one-half bushel of wheat, and the fibrin contained in sixteen pounds of beef.

It should be used to prepare the stomach for the Blood and Nerve Food, in all cases of irritation or ulceration of the mucous membrane. All cases of chronic constipation may be radically overcome by its use.

The **BEEF** and **MILK** is also a semi-digested food, prepared for the *most* delicate and diseased condition. In each quart of this preparation are the vital nutritive elements contained in thirty-two pounds of beef, and sixteen quarts of milk; it can be used when no other will assimilate, and by enema if the stomach will not bear it; to be followed by the stronger elements, the Fibrin and Wheat, and later, by the Blood and Nerve Food or Tonic Extract of Wheat.

These foods are to be administered after the regular meals, in quantities commencing, for Children, with five or ten drops; for Adults, a half teaspoonful, gradually increasing to a tablespoonful, varying with the age and condition of the patient. In many debilitated cases they furnish all the nutrition necessary. They are compatible with all therapeutical agents, except the mineral acids.

The **CARBONACEOUS FOOD** is designed for **EXTERNAL APPLICATION** to the body. It is so compounded chemically, that upon its application to the surface of the body it is *rapidly absorbed into the circulation*, thereby *relieving the stomach of the Labor incurred in the function of Digestion*. This preparation should be used in all cases of Chronic disease based upon Nervous Debility, and to which the Nerve and Muscle Building forms of food are applicable. It is not perhaps *indispensable*, but it will hasten and increase the chances of recovery by relieving the stomach of a laborious function. It simply *supplies* fuel to the tissues of the human body to support animal heat.

Better effects are experienced by the **EXTERNAL APPLICATION** of this food than by the **INTERNAL USE** of Cod Liver Oil, the practical effects of the two **BEING IDENTICAL**.

The **LIFE FOOD** is composed of the same elements as the Fibrin and Wheat, though not so strong; and the condition of artificial digestion has been carried further, so that it will almost instantly enter the circulation and give immediate invigoration. It may be used at any time, and with milk is a delightful drink. It is desirable to be used when a patient is subject to a sense of prostration, mental or physical, between meals, as supplementary to the other foods.

Full information given by Circular or otherwise on application.

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Which the celebrated SELTZER SPRING of Germany has maintained during many years, for the therapeutic value of its waters, is a fact well understood by the Medical Profession. The testimony of large numbers receiving benefit from their use is conclusive proof as to their efficiency.



an artificial combination of the essential elements of these waters, as ascertained by strict chemical analysis, discarding those substances which are inert, and retaining those only which have a positive therapeutic value.

These waters belong to that class known as ACIDULO-ALKALINE, which owe their medicinal virtues to the Carbonic Acid and to the salines in combination. Hence, they act chiefly on the digestive, renal and nervous systems.

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we especially recommend our preparation to the careful consideration of physicians. In all disordered conditions of the digestive organs, especially when connected with hepatic derangement; in those congestive states of the alimentary canal and appendages peculiar to warm seasons and tropical climates; in the various forms of Dyspepsia, including Constipation, Acidity, Heartburn, ect., in Uterine disease, connected with an inactivity of the large intestines; as also in the nausea of pregnancy; in febrile conditions; in short in all those types of disease where Saline Purgatives are indicated, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a mild yet efficacious cathartic.

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its action is none the less marked, for in diminished doses, its influence is transferred to the renal system. Hence in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, and diseases of the Urinary system, the SELTZER-APERIENT can be relied upon to correct the acidity of the urine, and promote a copious renal secretion.

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our preparation is surpassed by no other. It completely removes that horror and disgust so often expressed in taking saline cathartics. Instead of nauseating a delicate stomach, it is cooling, refreshing, invigorating, making it especially desirable in that class of diseases where salines are administered in frequent and long-continued doses. It is

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